

New York Times

14 Jan 1959

SPACE OFFICIAL NAMED

Specialist on Defense Budget
to Help Senate Group

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—
Max Lehrer, a long-time
specialist on Defense Department
budgets, was named Monday
as the new assistant staff
director of the Senate Committee
on Aeronautical and Space
Sciences.

Mr. Lehrer, a native of New
York, has been director of the
Economic and Fiscal Analysis
Division of the Defense Department.
He has been in the Defense
Department for the last
ten years. In 1956 he was the
first employe in the office of
the Secretary of Defense to receive
the Department of Defense
Distinguished Civilian
Service Award.

Washington Post

14 January 1959

Two Appointed To Senate Unit On Space Work

Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) announced the appointment of two professional staff members to the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee.

Max Lehrer, director of the economic and fiscal analysis division of the Defense Department, was named assistant staff director. A key executive in the preparation of defense budget for the past decade, Lehrer was awarded the Pentagon's Distinguished Civilian service Award in 1956.

Everhard H. Smith Jr., formerly assistant counsel in the Senate Legislative Counsel's office, will be committee counsel. Smith is the son of Everhard H. Smith, staff director of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Post 1/14/59

Marie - LRH had to leave before Col. White called. However, I talked to White when he called and I told him about request from Lehrer. He said we should state "Intelligence has no ~~xx~~ comment to make on the statement." He said this was decided by the three deputies and he has passed this word out to the intelligence community. He said if Lehrer wanted to bring more pressure he would have to do it with the DCI. I decided it might be best to check w/IG before passing word on to Lehrer. IG felt we should wait for JSW.

J.
9/14

Max Lehrer called. 180 6477 - VP Nixon was quoted as having stated that the Russians had made three ~~unsuccessful~~ unsuccessful attempts at the moon ~~probe~~ probe. Calls pouring in to Lehrer's committee. Lehrer wants to know from CIA everything about that statement; whether actual fact; intelligence reports; whether reports are declassified, etc. Wanted everything CIA might have. Call him on 6477 - if he is not there - speak to Everard Smith, Jr. If both are on the floor, call Lehrer on 2248.

Gave to LRH who is trying to reach Scoville or White.

ab4/10

ILLEGIB

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Accuracy Shows Missile Potential

Moon Shot a Warning to U. S.

Russia's rocket strike on the moon was accepted by U. S. officials today as proof that Soviet inter-continental ballistic missiles could be fired with deadly accuracy against American cities.

The U. S. experts calculated that an ICBM, fired 5000 miles with the same accuracy as the moon rocket, would strike within 5 1/4 miles of the center of its target. This still would be in the lethal range of an H-bomb warhead.

BACK UP BOASTS

These calculations powerfully supported Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's missile boasts on the eve of his arrival here for talks with President Eisenhower. The moon shoot obviously was timed to coincide with Khrushchev's U. S. visit.

But Vice President Richard M. Nixon urged Americans not to get "excited or hysterical" about the Russian success. He said "over all, in the scientific and educational

field, the United States is way ahead of the Soviet Union."

The Vice President, in New York for a speaking engagement, said last night the Russians had made "several unsuccessful shots in the last two weeks—at least three unsuccessful ones." His information presumably came from U. S. intelligence sources.

CONGRATULATE REDS

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and members of Congress promptly congratulated the Soviets on their achievement from a scientific standpoint.

Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, deputy administrator of NASA, issued a statement commending the Soviet technicians and calling on them to make available scientific data from the flight to scientists of all countries.

The military implications of the Russian feat were stressed by members of Congress. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), chairman of the Senate Disarmament

sub-committee, said the moon shot "represents power—and a guidance system that is superior to any thus far known."

"This underscores the Soviet demand that she be treated as an equal in the realm of world politics," Sen. Humphrey said. "The Soviets put their label of power on the world scene with the first sputnik, and now have put that label up in neon lights."

WARNING TO U. S.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "this should be a warning to us that unless we do something in the field of education, we are going to fall farther behind."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), frequent critic of U. S. missile policies, said the moon shot is "further evidence of the Soviets' tremendous technical progress." Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), a foreign relations committeeman, said "The free world faces a strong, if not, mortal, challenge." (UPI)

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1959—3

Lunar Probe Successful

Reds Hope for Space Accord

(See editorial on Page 22.)

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Russia planted its hammer and sickle emblem on the moon today and then expressed hope its successful lunar probe would lead to international co-operation in space.

A Soviet space rocket struck the moon at two minutes and 24 seconds after midnight (5:02:24 p. m. EDT Sunday), plunging the Soviet nation into wild rejoicing at the magnitude of the interplanetary victory.

Moscow radio and the Communist Party newspaper Pravda bulged with prideful comment on the triumphant achievement of Soviet rocketry which saw an 854.8-pound sphere hit the moon almost dead center and only 84 seconds off schedule.

There were insistently repeated hopes the rocket would lead to joint ventures in space between countries. The emphasis was entirely on the peaceful character of the moon probe which came on the eve of Premier Nikita Khrushchev's departure for Washington.

PRESTIGE

sons with space achievements of the West.

One typical statement printed in today's Pravda — the only Moscow paper publishing today — came from V. Ambartsumyan, a noted astronomer and president of the Armenian Academy of Science.

PEACEFUL AIMS

"The launching of the second cosmic rocket pursues exclusively peaceful aims," he said.

"This is a clearly evident example of how our motherland is striving to have the highest achievements of its genius serve the crusade of peace and be used for the good of all mankind.

"All the people of our planet are glad that a certain thaw in international relations has taken place. Soviet scientists wish that these interrelations between all states will pro-

Who's on First?

- At Ann Arbor, Mich., William M. Bishop, University of Michigan expert on international law, refused in advance any Russian claim of sovereignty over the moon.

- In Chicago, James T. Mangan, who filed a claim with the Cook County Recorder's Office in 1949 and obtained a deed to outer space said the Russians are trespassing on his territory.

- In New York, the question of sovereignty over celestial bodies will be dumped into the lap of United Nations tomorrow.

- In Moscow, Rep. Victor Anfuso (D., N. Y.) expressed the hope the Russians would claim the moon in the name of the earth and not USSR.

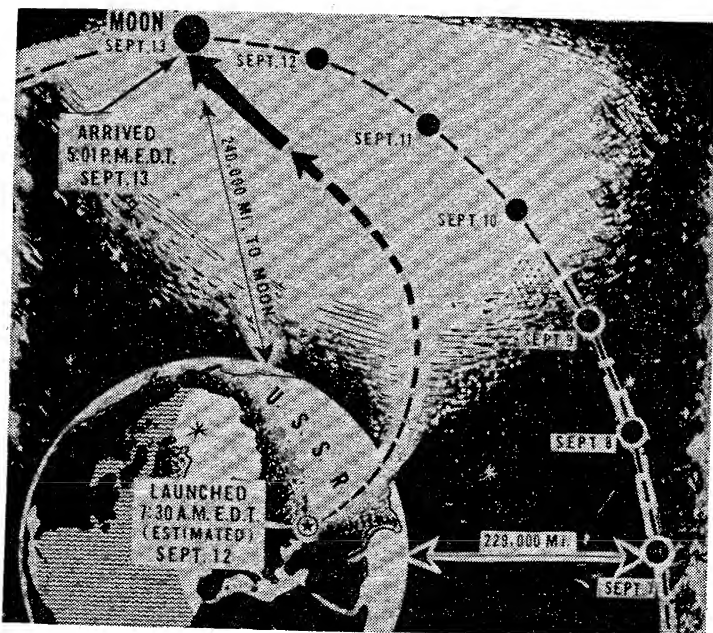
- Meanwhile, the U. S. already has rejected any Russian claim to the moon.

- However, a University of Michigan astro-physicist, Prof. Fred T. Haddock, said he believed Russia faked the moon shot because it knows no one could disprove its claims. (UPI)

the first man-made object to travel from one cosmic body to another—as a forerunner of early manned flights into space.

The giant multistage rocket carrying the lunar sphere was fired from Moscow Saturday (6 a. m. EDT) and covered 236,875 miles in 35 hours.

It plunged finally onto the dead and airless moon at a speed of 7500 miles an hour, probably burying itself deep into the dust that is thought



Path of the moon is shown at right, with rocket's path at left. —UPI Telephoto.

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row (midnight tonight EDT) for Washington with tremendously increased prestige both at home and abroad as a result of the space triumph, but there was no hint he had anything definite to propose in the way of international scientific co-operation.

Nor was there any discernible official or unofficial statement that would answer the burning question of whether the Russians planned to use their moon rocket to lay territorial claim to sovereignty over the moon.

For the moment, it seemed, the Russians were content with slapping their own backs. Even this had in it no element of critical compar-

note the greatest degree of international co-operation of scientists, and in particular, joint work in the field of investigation of the cosmos...

There were dozens of almost identical statements in Pravda and on Moscow radio from nearly all of Russia's top scientists.

(Western observers said one of the intriguing aspects of the flight was the statement that the Soviet hammer and sickle pennants were made to land intact.

UNMANNED

The Soviet rocket was unmanned, but the Soviet press and radio hailed its flight—

to cover the surface of the earth's satellite.

Tho its was the biggest man-made object to be hurled so far, so fast, it was too small to be seen by earth's mightiest telescopes as it hit the area known to astronomers as the Sea of Serenity, the Sea of Vapors and the Sea of Tranquility. It would have had to be 200 yards in diameter to be seen on earth.

The rocket—sterilized so as not to contaminate the moon and hamper future explorations by man—carried pennants bearing the Soviet arms and the inscription: "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. September 1959."

Some Questions and Answers on the Russian Moon Strike

By JOHN TROAN Scripps-Howard Science Writer

The Soviet Union could claim today it not only has bigger rockets than the U. S. but can aim them better.

The frenzied space race hit a new pitch of excitement yesterday when an 858-pound Soviet sphere, loaded with scientific instruments and Russian flags, smacked the moon's face at a 19,000-mile-an-hour clip.

Q. Did anybody see it hit the moon?

A. No. The rocket was too small to be seen even through a telescope.

Q. Then how do we know it isn't just a big Red lie?

A. Non-Soviet scientists tracked the rocket, by its radio signals, up to the very second it crashed into the moon. And the British confirmed the hit even before the Russians announced it.

Q. Did it leave any mark on the moon?

A. U. S. scientists calculate the rocket hit with the force of two tons of TNT—hardly enough to make any kind of scar for earthlings to see.

Q. Was this moon shot of any scientific value—or was it just a publicity stunt?

A. Russia apparently timed the shot to Khrushchev's impending visit to the U. S. and will exploit it for "cold war" psychological effect. But the rocket also was a scientific

feat. En route to the moon, it radioed information on the minds of gases it encountered, the intensity of radiation, the concentration of the most dangerous types of cosmic rays, meteor dust, the earth's magnetism and the moon's magnetism (if any). All of these bear on future space travel.

Q. Could the rocket have carried any germs or other earth life to the moon?

A. The Russians say they sterilized the payload before it was launched so that the moon wouldn't be contaminated. Scientists want to keep the moon "clean" so future lunar explorers may find clues to the origin of the universe.

Q. Is this the first time Russia tried to hit the moon?

A. That's what the Soviets claim. But most scientist throughout the world are convinced Russia tried to do this same thing last January—and missed by 4660 miles.

Q. Has the U. S. tried to hit the moon?

A. It has tried three times without success. It also tried twice to sideswipe the moon. Once this worked—but even then the robot went 17,300 miles off its intended course.

Q. So the Russians can guide their rockets better?

A. Evidently.

Q. How come?

A. They equipped the top stage of the moon rocket with steering devices. This means it could be controlled for a longer time after launching than our rockets—which don't carry this type of guidance.

Q. Does this mean the Russians can aim their missiles better, too?

A. Not necessarily. Some of our missiles, for example, have top-stage guidance. But the rockets we use for satellite and moon shots don't—so our aim can't be as good as the Russians' in this respect.

Q. Why don't we do as the Russians?

A. We're planning to include top-stage guidance in future rockets designed for space exploration. One reason we can't do this now is that we don't have big enough rockets to make it feasible.

Q. You mean the Russians have more powerful rockets?

A. No question about it. Best guess is it will take us at least two years to match their present rocket power—by which time the Soviets probably will have even bigger ones with more push to hurl still heavier payloads farther into space.

Q. What about the U. S. moon shot next month?

A. It's unofficial. But the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is going to try to put a 350-pound satellite into orbit around the moon between Oct. 3 and 7.

Q. Is this harder to do than hit the moon?

A. Some scientists say no; most say yes. In any event, if it works it'll be our turn to crow—because it will be the first time anybody has put a satellite around a satellite.

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